Birmingham, Ala. News
April 17, 1939

NURSES' OFFICIAL WILL VISIT CITY

Miss Bong To Be Guest Of District Association

Miss Ernestine Bong, field representative, American Journal of Nursing, is in Birmingham to be the guest of District 1, Alabama State Nurses Association, two weeks.

The 500 members of District 1, all graduate registered nurses, have planned a heavy schedule for Miss Bong, and have invited members of other districts to meet with them during the two weeks.

Miss Bong will go from her headquarters in the Tutwiler Hotel to a banquet tonight of the Alumnae Association of the Baptist Hospital, and will meet student nurses of Norwood Hospital Tuesday afternoon.

After a 6 o'clock supper with the Norwood Alumnae Association at the Molton Hotel Tuesday, Miss Bong has arranged to meet Negro graduate nurses at the Negro Y. W. C. A. on Eighth Avenue at 8:30 p.m.

During the two-week visit, the field representative will visit Tuscaloosa and Jasper; will meet with organizations of St. Vincent's, South Highlands and Hillman Hospitals, and will be the guest of the City and County Health Departments for a visit to Birmingham's clinics and health projects.

153 NURSES PASS ALABAMA TESTS

Group Takes Examinations Under State Board, Miss Dunn Says

7-13-39

Alabama today had 153 newly-registered nurses.

Miss Linna H. Denny, R. N., secretary of the State Board of Nurse Examiners, announced that number "have taken their examinations before the nurses board of examination and registration of Alabama and have passed creditably.

Nurses at Birmingham hospitals who passed the examination are:

Benevolent Society Hospital—Netta Ruth Bittick, Bessie L. Gallant, Othel Masterson, Edith R. Crafts, Annie E. Whitt, Grace M. Higdon.

Druid City Hospital—Mable Lois Windle, Georgie Brown, Cora L. Taylor, Martha E. Pitts, Lillian Jobson, Luciel Brown Hughes, Grace E. Fleming.

Forrest General Hospital—Lois M. Allen, Mary F. Crocker, Anna F. Culberson.

Garner Memorial Hospital—Betty Jo Stevens, Ruth Curvin, Emma Dee Kirk, Mary E. Gwin, Inez Blankenship, Ruby Lee Potts, Blondell Robinson, Eunice C. Smith, Opal O. Bishop, Pearl V. Ray.

Hillman Hospital—Myrle A. Travis, Lillian E. Gannt, Ora E. Beckham, Louise Cowart, Vesta M. Ware, Florine H. Cutts, Willodine Robbins, Orene Murphy, Clara Mae Lewis, Lottie Langston, Queenie Pollard, Marguerite E. Vaughn, Stella Ray Goldberg, June P. Chadwick, Rosamond Ezzell.

Holy Name of Jesus Hospital—Rose Arnold.

Knight Sanatorium—Nora M. Clegg, Lola P. Daniel.

Norwood Hospital—Stella Lockhart Irwin, Georgia Nell McClendon, Beryl Higginbotham, Margaret B. Morris, Martha K. Treadwell, Ruth L. Stanfield, Gladys Armstrong, Louise Gattis, Ruby Cochran, Mattie Lois Miles, James H. Simpson, James W. Quinn, Daisy B. Fancher (colored), Urith M. Poole (colored), Ada L. Holston (colored), Willie H. Thomas (colored).

St. Vincent's Hospital — Elizabeth O'Rourke Carroll.

Salter Hospital—Annie L. Parker (colored).

South Highlands Infirmary — Pauline Mote, Frances C. Martin, Frances E. Barnhill, Ida A. Taylor, Alva E. Latham, Zuma R. Elgin, Mary L. Thomas, Faye Matthews, Sara L. Lewis.

Sylacauga Infirmary—Mary L. Smith, Hazel C. Graves, Carrie L. Wood.

Woodlawn Hospital — Gertrude Sadie Morgan.

Nurses at the following Montgomery hospitals also passed the tests:

Britt Infirmary—Lillian O. Hays.

Frasier-Ellis Hospital—Rubye Craft, Annie M. Pilcher, Mary E. Tinsley, Myrtis I. Parker, Peggie B. Carroll, Annie M. Brooks, Ruth Comerford, Willa E. Young and Ruth L. Bailey (Negro), Susie G. Fritts (Negro).

Fraternal Hospital—Ruby L. Wilkes, Rosa E. Redd Young, Mary E. Madison Haynes (all Negroes).

Hubbard Hospital—Katherine Botsford, Ruth McMakin, Susie Stone.

John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital—Marion O. Singleton, Averile Belle, Fostine M. Glenn, Marjorie A. Clem, Edna B. Jones, Addie I. Johnson, Nannie Marsh, Annie C. Collins, Sophie Kinney McClure (all Negroes).

Hale Infirmary—Piccolia Walker Wilson (Negro).

Moody Hospital—Dora Biggers, Annie L. Doster, Mary N. Christmas, Lorene Jackson, Effie C. Jordan, Willie Long, Beatrice Spivey, E. Mildred Harpe, Nellie Spears, Myra C. Hinson, Rebecca Morris, Marie L. Popwell, Marjorie Parrish, Ethel Butler, Kate Peacock.

Salter Hospital—Anna Gordon.

St. Margaret's Hospital—Ruth Horn, Alice G. Kearley, Madge S. Sledge, Lillian E. DeRamus, Will T. Nelson, Mary Sue Gay, Mary F. Ogletree, Robbie Nelson, Ruth M. Duke.

Newly registered nurses from Mobile hospitals are:

City Hospital—Catherine Cabiniss, Daisy Petro, Sadie Boone, Annie Boone, Julia June Beatty, Edna Morton, Estelle Dye, Doris N. Smith, Lucile Tillman, Lillian Drummond.

Mobile Infirmary—Mae H. Bryars, Carolyn Smith, Gertrude L. Peterson, Inez M. Cooper, Thelma Ann Parker, Kathryn Weatherford.

Providence Infirmary—Mary C. Anderson, Monica E. Coster, Florence Mathews, Mary E. Mezingo, Marjorie L. DeLoach, Emma M. Tarleton, Maggie R. Woodham, Leslie A. Woodham.

Montgomery, Ala. Journal
October 2, 1939

State Negro Park Planned

Headquarters Set Up To Collect Funds For Buying Land

A state park for negroes to comprise at least 400 acres and to be located within seven miles of the city of Montgomery, is the objective of the state department of forestry and conservation and a group of interested negro and white citizens.

This project has been in the initial stages for the past several weeks under the stimulation of Chairman L. D. Lowe. Dr. Walter B. Jones, state director of the department of forestry and conservation, spoke to a group including some visitors from Tuskege on September 12. Further steps have been taken by the promotional committee to set up a collection headquarters at the office of County Agent J. T. Alexander on North Lawrence street, at Pitts Drug store and at one or two other points. The grocery men are co-operating in a special project. Other supporting groups have been organized.

If $4,000 can be raised to purchase the land, the federal government will place a CCC camp on the area the first of the year to do all of the developing of the area at considerable expense. Thereafter the state will operate the park as one of its projects. This park area will have several picnic grounds, several recreation fields, a large lake, and other appealing features. It will constitute a very unique provision both in Alabama and the south.

The citizens of Montgomery county are being asked to do what has been done in the other sections of Alabama where state parks have been set up—that is, to purchase the land preliminary to its development and maintenance as a state park.

NURSES- 1939

D.C.

Wins Scholarship

Tribune 9-30-39

MRS. R. E. KIMBROUGH,

Public health nurse of the city who won a scholarship for advanced study in public health at Columbia University in New York. The scholarship was given by the District government in recognition of her services during the past two years. Mrs. Kimbrough enrolled for study this week. She lives at 1401 Half Street, Southwest.

WHITE NURSES OUT: HOSPITAL HIRES NEGROES

Ousted Nurses Say Move 'Unjust'

7-23-39

WASHINGTON, July 20—(ANP)—When colored nurses replace white nurses in a city institution and the number of colored nurses is almost double that of the white nurses being replaced, that's news—of a nature.

Such was the case here when sixteen colored nurses were ordered to report to the Glenn Dale Tuberculosis Sanitarium replacing nine white nurses, who have been ordered transferred to Gallinger hospital in the city—and if the transfer isn't acceptable, then they may resign.

Formal protest has been lodged by the white nurses who feel that the transfer is unjust. However, reliable sources stated the reason that Gallinger hospital had an appropriation for new nurses in the 1940 District supply bill. To get these new nurses, it would be necessary under provisions to draw from the civil service register. The names on top of this list were said to be colored nurses!

No Accommodations

As there are no accommodations at Gallinger for colored nurses, it was proposed to get white nurses from Glenn Dale for Gallinger, and then get colored nurses from the civil service lists for Glenn Dale.

The Civil Service Commission, however, said the case was not on file there, and no applications for nurses' appointments had been made for a long time.

The nurses in their letter of protest claimed it would be unsatisfactory for both the white nurses and the colored nurses for them both to work in the adult building at Glenn Dale. The colored graduate nurses would be housed with colored help at the institution.

At any rate, sixteen new colored nurses for Glenn Dale have been ordered to report Monday morning and the whites are protesting mightily.

Carter Glass Joins Fight Against Race Nurses in Dee Cee

7-29-39

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP) Invoking the aid of Carter Glass, senior senator from Virginia, the white nurses who were ordered replaced by colored nurses at Glendale sanitarium, tuberculosis hospital of the District of Columbia, have brought into the already boiling question the race issue, and in Senator Glass secured the aid of one of the most profound devotees of racial separation.

To further the cause of the white nurses, Sen. Glass has written a letter to Commissioner Hazen asking that he be advised as to who was responsible for issuing the order replacing the whites by colored. His letter in part:

"Will you be good enough to let me knew who is responsible for the order said to have been issued to require the employment of Negro nurses for association with white nurses at Glendale Tuberculosis sanitarium, as set out in the attached protests of 163 patients at the sanitarium."

Scheduled to become effective August 1, the plans to put 16 colored nurses on duty have drawn protests from white nurses who have understood that 8 white nurses would be transferred to Gallinger hospital when the change was made.

Colored nurses were to care for colored patients and white nurses for white patients. Colored organizations in the district have been supporting the right of the former to employment at Glendale.

The white nurses directed their protests against the shift to Gallinger and the alleged plans to have both groups work together in certain parts of the hospital—such as in the diet kitchen where they would be using the facilities of this part of the institution at the same time.

Consider Negro, White Nurses For T-B Sanitarium

8-24-39 Associated Negro Press

WASHINGTON.—(ANP) Still debating the use of colored nurses at Glenn Dale Sanitorium, Commissioner J. Hazen of the District of Columbia promises to study the list of 15 names submitted and recommended by Health Officer G. C. Ruhland for employment. Taken from the civil service list, the nurses are mixed, some white and some colored.

"They must all pass the district physical examination before they can be hired," Hazen said.

Hiring of nurses for the tuberculosis sanitarium has been the center of much discussion within the past few weeks with the nurses now working at the institution taking issue with the commissioners who seek to place colored nurses on the staff. The white nurses have requested the commissioners not to hire nurses from the civil service list, due no doubt to the fact that the names of colored nurses top the list submitted.

While the debate over the nurses was going on, it was learned from authoritative sources that the new list of 15 names contains 11 white nurses and four colored.

Contending that housing facilities at Glenn Dale were not suitable for the accommodation of white and colored nurses, protesting whites have been advised on this score that it is believed suitable accommodations can be made and that appointments will be made without regard to race.

In the face of all the commotion raised against the appointment of colored nurses, such a move provided the colored nurses are named, would be an important step in the right direction, civic-minded persons here declare.

One Colored Nurse Named to Glenn Dale

Two trained nurses, one of whom is colored, have been recommended for appointment at Glenn Dale Sanatorium, it was learned this week. The names of the two could not be revealed, officials stated, until finally approved by the board of commissioners.

A previous report obtained from the health department several weeks ago was to the effect that the names of four colored nurses had been included on the eligible list sent from the civil service commission from which to make the appointments at the tuberculosis hospital.

The first announcement of an addition to the nursing staff for the sanitaria was that 16 new nurses would be added. These nurses, however, will be appointed at intervals, it was learned later. It is believed therefore, that more appointments will be made later.

D. C. HOSPITAL WILL EMPLOY NEGRO NURSES

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—Assurance that Negro nurses would be employed at Glen Dale sanitorium, the District of Columbia's hospital for tubercular patients, was given to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People recently by Representative Jennings Randolph of West Virginia, chairman of the House District Committee.

Randolph made the statement in a letter to Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP, in response to a telegram, dated Aug. 11 urging him to back up the D. C. Commissioner's determination to appoint Negro nurses from the civil service list to the hospital, in accordance with the D. C. budget law.

The West Virginia solon wrote the letter shortly after discussions with Commissioner Hazen, and Dr. George Ruhland, D. C. health director. His letter said:

"I am pleased to say that I have taken up this matter with both Commissioner Hazen and Dr. Ruhland and I am advised that Negro nurses will be appointed at Glen Dale Sanitorium. They will be appointed when they are certified by the Civil Service commission and when vacancies occur for which they might qualify. I feel sure there will be no discrimination."

On Aug. 14, it was learned that two white nurses had resigned from the hospital staff rather than work with Negro nurses. It was also learned that hospital officials were planning to quarter Negro nurses outside the regular nurses' home. Approximately fifty per cent of the patients at the hospital are Negroes.

St. Petersburg, Fla., Times
February 4, 1939

WILL STUDY NURSING

CLEARWATER—Johnnie Kirbo, negro school nurse with the county health department, will leave next week for Virginia to take a four months course in public health nursing. Her expenses will be paid by the state. She has been with the department since it was created.

Jacksonville, Fla., Times-Union
February 19, 1939

Whites Are Invited To Hear Negro Nurse

A section of the Ebenezer Methodist Church, negro, on Ashley Street, is being reserved for white visitors who may wish to hear Thyra Edwards, the only negro nurse who has served behind the loyalist lines during the Spanish war, when she tells of her experiences in the war next Sunday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, it was announced yesterday.

She is touring the South in behalf of the negro people's committee, the chairman of which is Paul Roberts, the singer.

St. Augustine, Fla. Record
February 23, 1939

Colored Nurses To Attend

Colored graduate registered nurses of the Daytona Beach-Jacksonville district are being asked to attend the first district meeting of the year to be held Sunday, February 26th, at Brewster Hospital, Jacksonville. It is announced that all information may be secured by getting in touch with the secretary, M. B. Walker, R. N., Brewster Hospital, Jacksonville.

Florida Sends Nurses To Get Public Health Work

JACKSONVILLE—SNS—Three colored nurses with various county public health units in the state left the Florida State Board of Health headquarters in Jacksonville last week for Richmond and New York to take a four-month public health training course. A fourth colored nurse has been granted an extension of her course which will make it possible for her to receive a Certificate in Public Health Nursing.

Those entertaining were Nurse Mae Weebs of the Duval County Unit; Nurse Johnnie Mae Kerbe of the Pinellas County Unit; and Nurse Ethel Mae Jones, state mid-wife teacher. Nurse Weems and Nurse Kerbo will go to the Medical College at Richmond, Nurse Jones to the Lobenstein Clinic at New York Maternity Center.

Nurse Flossie Jones of Jacksonville who has been stationed with the Jackson County Health Unit at Marianna, is being granted a four-month extension. Funds for these courses have been made available by the Social Security Act. allotment to the State Board of Health, according to Miss Ruth Mettinger, director of the Bureau of Public Health Nursing for the state.

Dr. Williams Directs Public Health Work Now

FOR AFRO AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY

The following announcement appearing in the Jacksonville, (Florida) Journal of October 7, will be of much interest to the many friends of Dr. Mary E. Williams throughout the southland, where she is well known in public health work, and especially to Savannahians, as she is a native of this city.

Dr. Williams was in Savannah for several weeks this summer and left the early part of this month for the Florida metropolis, where she recently began her work with the Afro American Life Insurance company.

The announcement in question was as follows:

DIRECTS PUBLIC HEALTH WORK

Dr. Mary E. Williams, public health expert, is directing this feature of service that the Afro-American Life Insurance company is providing for our people. She is pictured here.

A young woman of extensive training, study and research, that brings to the Afro the invaluable public health service that is the result of unusual contact and years of experience.

As usual the Afro forges forward in its efforts to serve effectively and successfully our people everywhere.

This public health system will be extended throughout the Afro-American system.

55 New Nurses in U. S.

1-3-39

Washington—(C)—A total of 55 new colored nurses have been added to the Public Health service in the United States since 1931, according to a report from the office of Dr. Roscoe C. Brown, specialist in health education. For five districts, serving a Negro population of 11,891,106 there are now 304 nurses, where in 1931 there were 549. California and Nebraska have only one nurse each. In 1931 Mississippi Wisconsin, Delaware and Massachusetts had only one nurse each, but today they have 3, 0, 4 and 3 respectively. California and Nebraska are the only states now having one nurse.

The largest group of nurses is in New York, the present number being 164, while in 1931 it was 133. The second largest group is in Georgia where there are 40, but in 1931 there was 43. But the largest Negro population served is Georgia, 1,071,124; the New York population served is 412,814. The second highest population served is Mississippi, 1,009,718, with three nurses.

Charlotte, N. C., Post
February 25, 1939

604 Colored Public Health Nurses In U.S.

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—There are 604 Negro public health nurses in the United States, according to statistics just released by the United States Public Health service. This is an incerase of 55 over 1931.

The nation is divided into five districts, with the largest number of nurses found in the first district which includes New York, Pennsylvania and North Atlantic states. There are 206 nurses employed, 164 of them in New York, as contrasted with a total of 170 eight years ago. The smallest number in any district is found in the fifth, including Pacific Coast states along with Alaska and Hawaii. Here only one nurse is listed, and that for California. There was none in 1931.

Although the second district, running from Delaware to Florida, and the fourth going South from Kentucky and bounded by Alabama and Texas, have Negro populations of 4,421,387 and 5,230,373 respectively, they have comparatively few public health nurses. The second has 179 compared with 146 in 1931, and the fourth has 157 as contrasted with the previous figure of 137. The first district has only 1,146,949 colored residents.

The only district to show a decline in the number of nurses was the third, composed of Midwestern states. The figure dropped from 91 in 1931 to 61, with the biggest loss sustained in Illinois which now has only 10 but in 1931 had 51.

Set-Back in Nurse Education

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Va. 3-25-39

RECENT discussion of education on the graduate and professional level has obscured certain other vital problems pressing for solution in our educational program as a whole. One is the closing of existing schools for the training of Negro nurses.

In a communication to the Journal and Guide, Mrs. Ruth Logan Roberts, chairman of the advisory council of the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses, calls attention to the shrinking opportunities for the training of nurses reflected in the closing of the Flint-Goodridge school in New Orleans, the announced intention of Hampton Institute to abandon its nurse training school at the end of the current school year, and the likelihood that Tuskegee will follow Hampton, as a matter of necessity. According to Mrs. Roberts, the school maintained for the training of colored nurses by the Georgia State Medical College, at Augusta, will probably be closed. It is difficult to view this situation in any other light than calamitous. Health nursing is a profitable vocation, or profession, from the standpoint of the nurse, and it is indispensable from the standpoint of the public and the medical profession by which it is served.

Hampton and Tuskegee are private institutions which have no claim upon public funds. These institutions have been operating on current income from students, plus current private gifts and endowment. For more than a decade wealthy people have been directing their philanthropy into other channels and leaving education to the States and the Federal government. Private educational institutions have found it necessary to curtail the number of courses offered and to avoid duplication of certain courses offered by State institutions.

We are coming rapidly to the time when all phases of medical education will be taken over by State and Federal governments. The danger in this to our group lies in the possibility of our failure to receive an adequate share of training in the tax-supported facilities.

GRADUATE NURSES IN FIGHT FOR 'NO DISCRIMINATION'

NEW YORK.—(ANP)—That the nation's colored nurses are making a determined fight to be included in the benefits of the National Health act of 1939, known as S-1620 in the senate, became known this week when a special bulletin was released by the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses to its membership throughout the country.

The NACGN bulletin declares in part: "The bill in each of its five sections says that the services made possible by this act are to be rendered 'in rural areas and in areas suffering from severe economic distress.' This means that the intent of the bill is to provide increased health service for the nine-tenths of the Negro population who now live in areas designated by the bill. For this work Negro nurses will be needed.

"But the Negro nurse will not be integrated into this big national program of health unless the Negro nurses are active now to see that the bill insures the integration of Negroes into the service, by placing into the bill itself those phrases and definitions which will make it clear that in the administration of the act the rights of Negro people will be safeguarded.

"The bill as now written is an amendment to the Social Security act, has five major sections authorizing grants in aid to states for: maternal and child welfare; public health work and investigation; hospitals and health centers; medical care and temporary disability compensation."

What nurses must do to guarantee themselves full participation in the bill's provisions, says the NACGN bulletin, is to insist that: "To each section of the bill the following sentence should be added: 'No discrimination in the salary or wages of personnel in the same classification and doing the same or equal work shall be made on account of sex, creed, race or color.'"

The bulletin then continues. "The Negro nurse who will take her rightful part in this program must study not only sickness in its social and economic setting in the community. She must be a community nurse, 'alert to social needs, sensitive to the [illegible]ing of service, and efficient [illegible] the practice application of scientific knowledge'..

"She must also be a specialist in those fields which, under the National Health act, call for nursing abilities in special lines, such as: tuberculosis control, pneumonia, maternal and infant care, syphilis, cancer, industrial hygiene, orthopedic nursing and mental health."

Equal Pay For Race Nurses Being Sought

NEW YORK CITY—(ANP)—Meeting last Friday in the committee room of the American Nurses Association, members of the advisory council of the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses discussed ways and means of cooperating with the colored nurses, and aiding that organization's program.

Daily World 11-6-39

The council chairman is Mrs. Ruth Logan Roberts, New York City, and Dr. M. O. Bousfield of Chicago is vice chairman. The council, whose membership includes 45 of the nation's medical and lay leaders, has the following objectives:

Atlanta, Ga.

1. Improvement in the quality of education now available for Negro nurses throughout the country.

2. Securing more public support of nursing, education, as is given to the teaching, legal and other professions.

3. The training and placement of more Negro public health nurses; especially in the south.

4. Equalization of salaries for Negro nurses to those of white nurses in publicly supported organizations and institutions throughout the country.

5. Securing for the Negro nurse, her share of participation in the newer health programs set up by the Federal government.

Ignore Colored Nurses In Indianapolis Set-Up

Whites Obtain PWA Hospital Grant With Understanding Section Is to Be Reserved For Training of Race Nurses—Hospital Completed But Colored Girls Ignored—Washington Wants to Know Why.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21—Colonel E. W. Clark, acting Commissioner of the Public Works Administration, in a letter to Mayor Reginald Sullivan of Indianapolis, Ind., last week, requested that PWA be furnished with information as to why the training of Negro nurses and internes was not included in the city hospital's program after PWA funds were requested and received for the purpose of providing such facilities.

Acting Commissioner Clark inquired into the reported failure of the authorities of Indianapolis to live up to their agrement with the Public Works Administration to provide training facilities for Negro nurses and internes in the "F Wing" of the hospital erected with the aid of PWA funds.

IGNORE PURPOSE OF [illegible]

"In allotting these funds," Col. Clark said, "it was our understanding that the additional facilities would be used to make possible the training of Negro nurses and internes. Our information now is that, although the building has been completed for some time, it has not been put to the use for which PWA funds were requested."

On October 23, 1936, a grant of $70,650 was made to the city of Indianapolis for the construction of a Service Building addition to an existing hospital. In November, 1936, a group of Negro citizens met with the then mayor, J. W. Kern, and requested that facilities be made available for the training of Negro nurses and internes in this new building. Upon the recommendation of the mayor, the Board of Health of Indianapolis submitted an amendatory application to the Public Works Administration on December 9, 1936, requesting additional funds for the construction of the building which would provide these facilities. On January 28, 1937, after the amendatory application had been called to the attention of the Administrator and recommended for favorable action in view of the need for this type of training, the original allotment was increased to $157,500 in order to construct the newer facilities.

"WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO?"

"It has come to my attention," Col. Clark said, "that it is the practice of the hospital authorities to appoint nurses and internes in the fall of the year. Would you kindly advise me if it is the plan of the authorities to include Negro nurses and internes this fall if any should apply?"

MARYLAND

60 Whites Couldn't Keep Her Out

MISS BESSIE CROCKER of Suffolk, Va., the first colored graduate nurse appointed to the Glenn Dale (Md.) Tuberculosis Sanatorium, who began her duties, last week. Miss Crocker finished the Freedmen's Hospital Nursing School in 1931. At the time of her appointment, she was a nurse in the Alexandria Hospital, from which she has resigned. Other appointments are expected. When it was announced several weeks ago that colored nurses would be eligible for appointment to the municipally-owned institution, sixty white nurses protested on the ground that there are no separate accommodations for colored nurses at the institution.

White Student Nurses Get More Than Colored

WASHINGTON

Discrepancies in the pay of colored and white student nurses employed in Federal supported hospitals in the District of Columbia were revealed by by H. A. Robinson, chief of staff of the Continental Bureau of Information, in interviews with outstanding Congressmen this week.

Mr. Robinson is working in behalf of the students taking nurse training at Freedmen's Hospital and pointed out that the girls there are poor and need larger pay.

He stated that there were wide discrepancies in the pay received by the students at Freedmen's and St. Elizabeth Hospitals. The girls at Freedmen's receive only $10 per month and are required to pay their own laundry bills; while those at St. Elizabeth receive $24 per month and are given free laundry service.

The girls at Freedmen's are also required to pay for uniforms before arrival in Washington for admission. At St. Elizabeth Hospital they receive three months' pay before they are required to pay for a uniform.

Both Freedmen's and St. Elizabeth Hospitals are supported by the Federal Government; both are under the Department of the Interior, of which Harold L. Ickes is the secretary. Both are located in Washington where the expenses of both groups are the same.

NURSES- 1939

MARYLAND

Race Nurses Opposed In Md. Hospital

Defender

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 21.—Citizens of the District are rallying their forces this week for another significant battle against racial prejudice after it was learned that white nurses at the new tuberculosis sanitarium at Glenn Dale, Md., a district institution, are protesting against the employment of eleven Race nurses on the staff.

The 60 white nurses made it known last week that they would fight the employment of Race women, who were selected from civil service lists by District Health Officer George W. Ruhland, white, after they had voted down a decision to strike.

In order to make way for the Race nurses, about 16 white nurses were to be transferred to Gallinger hospital, the only other municipal hospital in the city. The nurses are scheduled to care for the Race patients, to whom the white nurses have been assigned previously, since there were no Race nurses at the institution.

Citizens consider the matter a vital set-back to their interests, since the employment of the Race nurses came after a long fight to place them and physicians on the staffs of the municipally controlled hospitals and the health office, and marks the first time in the city's history that such recognition has been given to the Race.

The white nurses, besides petitioning the city health officer, have also petitioned members of Congress and other municipal officials.

Call Conference

Dr. Ruhland is said to have notified the white nurses that their alternative to refusing to work with the Race nurses, or to take their assignments at Gallinger, was to resign.

7-22-39

The trouble began when the white nurses were said to have been called into conference by the superintendent of the hospital, Dr. Daniel Finnicane, and told that the Race nurses would be appointed.

They were taken from civil service lists, it is said, because the 1940 appropriation bill for the District, now under debate in Congress, provides for all of the municipal nurses to come from civil service lists. The Race nurses had already been certified by the lists.

Death Rate High

Glenn Dale sanitarium, which was completed about a year ago, in order to provide more beds for the District's tubercular patients, which rate is among the highest in the country, now houses 333 Race patients and 273 white.

Its urgent necessity may be judged by the fact that the tuberculosis death rate for the Race here is higher than the death rate for the country as a whole and six times higher than that for whites.

Homer Phillips Nurse Achieves

PHILADELPHIA, Penna. — (Special) — Miss Mabel C. Northcross, supervisor of the operating room of Homer G. Phillips Hospital, St. Louis, Mo., is the first Negro nurse to enter the Chevalier Jackson Clinic for work.

Miss Northcross and 18 post graduate students, attended lectures given by Dr. Chevalier L. Jackson at the School of Medicine, Temple University Hospital.

Dr. W. Harry Barnes of this city is the only Negro physician trained by Dr. Chevalier Jackson in this special work. Miss Northcross is an ex-president of the National Nurses Association and Dr. Barnes is an ex-president of the National Medical Association.

Race Leaders Unite To Push Nation-Wide Health Program

Courier 2-4-39

New Advisory Board of Graduate Nurses Association Has Five-Point Objective.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2—The National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses announced this week the organization of a national advisory council, with a five-point program. The council was authorized by the board of directors of the association at their last annual meeting. Mrs. Ruth Logan Roberts of New York City is chairman of the council, and Dr. M. O. Bousfield of Chicago, vice chairman. The council has as its objectives:

1—Improvement in the quality of education now available for Negro nurses throughout the country.

2—Securing more public support of nursing education, as is given to the teaching, legal and other professions.

3—The training and placement of more Negro public health nurses, especially in the South.

4—Equalization of salaries for Negro nurses to those of white nurses in publicly supported organization and institutions throughout the country.

5—Securing for the Negro nurse, her share of participation in the newer health programs set up by the Federal Government.

Mrs. Roberts is connected with the national board of the W. Y. W. C. A. here, while Dr. Bousfield is director of Negro health for the Julius Rosenwald Fund in Chicago.

NURSES ELECT OFFICERS AT CONVENTION

A Washington woman was elected to a national office for the first time in the history of the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses at the association's 32nd annual convention held at Howard Uuniversity last week.

Mrs. Marilyn Brown Seymour, assistant superintendent of nurses at Freedmen's Hospital, was elected to the office of first vice-president of the organization.

Mrs. Seymour was born and educated here, having graduated from Armstrong High School, and received her nurses training at Freedmen's Hospital. She took post-graduate work at Howard University and was a member of the Army nurses corps during the World War.

Mrs. Francis Haines, a public health nurse of Chicago, was elected president, to succeed Mrs. G. Estelle M. Riddle, who, after serving five terms, refused to run again this year.

Other national officers elected were:

Miss Cassie Morris, Detroit, second vice president; Mrs. Eliza Pillars, Jackson, Miss.; fiancial secretary; Miss Petra Pinn, New York, treasurer; Miss Bessie Evans, New York, recording secretary; and Mrs. Mabel Staupers, of New York City, was re-elected executive secretary.

GRADUATE NURSES HOLD CONVENTION IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24—(ANP)—Extensive preparations to entertain some 125 members of the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses, Inc., who hold their 32nd annual convention here Aug. 21-25. are being made by the local committee and chapter.

Included in the four-day meeting will be clinical conferences and demonstrations for the benefit of the nurses, showing the most advanced methods in patient care; exhibits and general lectures.

With the entire convention being held at Howard University, the public is invited to two open meetings, one on the evening of the 22nd and the other on the evening of the 24th. At the first public meeting, held at Rankin chapel, Mrs. Alfred B. Jones, R. N., will preside. Addresses will be made by Dr. T. Edward Jones, surgeon-in-chief at Freedmen's hospital, and Dr. Numa P. G. Adams, dean of the Howard University Medical school.

Other addresses will be made by Mrs. Estelle Riddle, president of the association, and by Miss Nannie Burroughs of the National Training School for Girls. A presentation will be made at this meeting, the recipient being Miss Petra Pinn of New York who will receive the Mary Mahoney award for her many years of voluntary service to the cause.

At the second meeting, the discussion will center around the topic, "The Problem of Tuberculosis Among Negroes." Speakers will include Mrs. Ernest R. Grant, managing director of the D. C. Tuberculosis association, whose topic will be "Voluntary Agencies;" Dr. Howard Payne, who will speak on "Protecting the Public;" Dr. Coulter, director of tuberculosis study in the public health service, speaking on "Clinical Care;" Lorna Boon Mitchell, director of nurses at Sea View hospital, and Mrs. Josephine Prescott, R. N. John Davis will speak on "Citizen Interest."

Organized in 1907, the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses, Inc., has been very helpful to colored nurses throughout the country and maintains a headquarters at 50 West 50th Street, New York City, under the expert guidance of Mrs. Mabel Keaton Staupers, R. N. Through this office, much material beneficial to the progress of colored nurses is annually cleared.

This convention indicates a continued growth on the part of the organization, and leaders of the association predict the most successful meeting in its history.

Advances For Year Listed

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—With over 300 nurses in attendance, the 32nd annual meeting of the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses was held at Howard university, Aug. 21-25, and according to those in attendance, this meeting will go into history as one of the most significant and interesting ever held.

It is significant that this year marks the close of the first five years of maintaining national headquarters at 50 West 50th street, New York, in Radio City's magnificent buildings, with a paid executive secretary in charge.

75 PER CENT INCREASE

The executive secretary's report showed a 75 per cent increase in membership during the past five years and a substantial balance in the treasury at the opening of the convention. This balance of $1,054.16 as compared with a balance of $46.45 at the end of the first year's operation, was greeted with enthusiasm by the attending members, and as an indication of the growth of the organization and its necessity.

Another significant step in the organization's development is the change in plans for meeting. Hereafter, meetings will be held bi-enially instead of annually. Regional meetings will be held annually in each of the four regions. An invitation for the first biennial convention has come from Los Angeles, and it is highly probable that the next convention will be held in that city in 1941.

The theme of this convention was the Negro Nurse and the Nation's Health. The deliberations reflected an awareness of the social responsibility nurses should rightfully assume in relation to all social welfare developments in their communities. Better housing, social hygiene and economic problems in their relationship to preventative medicine were discussed

AWARD TO PETRA PINN

In keeping with its policy of paying homage to nurses who have pioneered on behalf of the Negro nurse, the Mary Maloney award for 1939 was presented to Miss Petra Pinn. Miss Pinn has served the organization in several capacities since 1912.

Entertainment for the visiting nurses took the form of a luncheon and lawn party at Howard Wednesday, and a trip on Thursday to the home of Frederick Douglass in Anacostia.

During the course of the meeting, the official report of the executive secretary, Mrs. Mable K. Staupers, was read and widly acclaimed. In her report, Mrs. Staupers set forth the fact that the nurses had received a donation of $2,500 through the generosity of Mrs. Chester Bolton of Cleveland, prominent Republican National committeewoman and philanthropist. Mrs. Bolton's donation was greatly appreciated and helped further the work of the organization.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Among the things accomplished during the past five years, according to Mrs. Stauper's report, were:

1. Stimulating the New York State Board of Nurse Examiners to give accreditation o schools outside the state who met state standards
2. Opening of Catholic university to Negro nurses through cooperation of Catholic friends.
3. Establishment of public health course at the Medical College of Virginia through the cooperation of the college, the National Organization for Public Health Nursing the U. S. Public Health Service and the Julius Rosenwald fund.
4. Promotion of annual regional conferences and other field trips in the interest of local organizations. Cooperation with the Baltimore local and citizens' committee for employment in city hospitals for Negro nurses.
5. Organization of a citizens' committee for N. Y. local also working with this committee to remove discriminatory practices against Negro nurses in New York City.
6. Cooperation with Opportunity magazine in editing the November, 1937, issue on Negro nursing.
7. Cooperation with vocational committee of the New York Citizens' Committee on editing and publishing a vocational pamphlet on nursing for high school students
8. Working with the national and local placement services in job promotion and placement.
9. Cooperation with federal state and city agencies on promoting Negro health as a means of promoting more jobs for nurses and improving the health of Negroes. Placement of Negro nurses in administrative and other special jobs.
10. Cooperation with the Rosenwald fund in getting nurse midwives at Lobenstine clinic in New York City.
11. Stimulating interest in and publication of the National News bulletin.
12. Cooperation with citizens in New Jersey and New York to open tax-supported hospitals to Negro students.
13. Promoting administrative and other special jobs for nurses.

Another feature of the convention was the health exhibit compiled through the assistance of the WPA, the Public Health bureau, the Farm Security administration and the medical and nursing schools of Howard. For the first time in the history of the association's meetings, a colored nurse, paid by the exhibitor, was in charge of the J. B. Lippincott Publishing company array of books pertaining to nursing and kindred subjects. Heretofore, a white nurse has been accorded this privilege, but at this convention a colored nurse was requested by the publisher and furnished by Freedmen's hospital.

Colored Nurse Appointed to White Hospital

SCOTCH PLAINS, N. J. — (ANP)—Recent appointment of Miss Mary Ella Jones to the nursing staff of Bonnie Burns Tuberculosis Sanitarium marked the first time such an appointment has been made. Nurse Jones received her training at Waverly Fraternal Hospital in Columbus, S. C., was formerly employed in that city at Eastway sanitarium for whites, where she served for one year.

Bellevue Hospital Gets First Negro Nurses

Above are pictured the first colored nurses to be regularly employed at the Bellevue Hospital. They are Miss Clyde Smith, 72 West 134th street and Miss Viola Salter, 142 West 130th street. Both are stationed in the psychiatric department of the hospital, on different wards. Both are 1939 graduates from Harlem Hospital Nurse Training School.

Miss Smith, one of six children, is a native of Warrenton, Ga., but came to New York with her mother, Mrs. Loudella Smith, at an early age. She is a graduate of Textile High School of this city.

Miss Salter is the older daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Salter of Pontiac, Micha. She is a graduate of the Pontiac High School, but through her experience as assistant in a doctor's office recognized the excellence of the New York schools and came here to enroll.

They began their employment at the Bellevue Hospital on February 1. Chosen because of their excellence in practice they were employed before graduation and returned to the school for the exercises.

Negro Nurses Will Get Jobs At Sanitorium

Congressmen Assure N. A. A. C. P. Appointments Will Be Made

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Assurance that Negro nurses would be employed at Glen Dale sanitarium, the District of Columbia's hospital for tubercular patients, has been given to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People by Representative Jennings Randolph, of West Virginia, chairman of the House District Committee.

Randolph made the statement in a letter to Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP, in response to a telegram dated August 11, urging him to back up the D. C. commissioner's determination to appoint Negro nurses from the civil service list to the hospital, in accordance with the D. C. budget law.

The West Virginia solon wrote the letter shortly after discussions with Commissioner Hazen, and Dr. George Ruhland, D. C., health director. His letter said:

"I am pleased to say that I have taken up this matter with both Commissioner Hazen and Dr. Ruhland and I am advised that Negro nurses will be appointed at Glen Dale Sanitorium. They will be appointed when they are certified by the Civil Service Commission and when vacancies occur for which they might qualify. I feel sure there will be no discrimination."

On Monday, August 14, it was learned that two white nurses had resigned from the hospital staff rather than work with Negro nurses. It was also learned that hospital officials were planning to quarter Negro nurses outside the regular nurses' home. Approximately fifty per cent of the patients at the hospital are Negroes..

WOMAN NAMED POLICE NURSE

New York.- Miss Josephine Harris, appointed last week to the position of police nurse in the chief surgeon's office at headquarters, is the first civilian to be named to this post.

Miss Harris, daughter if Mrs. Sarah Harris, 17 Oak Street, Montclair, N.J., is a graduate of the Lincoln Hospital Training School, and has attended Fordham University here. She resides on W. 138th Street.

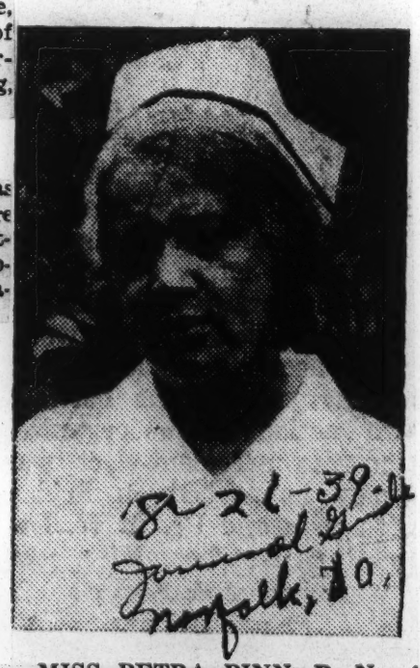
Miss Harris has one sister, Mary, who lives in Montclair. The new police nurse has been a resident of New York for some time. Her job pays $1500 per year.

Afro-American
2-25-39
Baltimore, Md.

Nurse Sails For African Hospital

NEW YORK, July 28—Miss Grace Wares, graduate nurse of Lincoln hospital with 10 years of experience, sailed for her new job as head of the Community Clinic at Wilberforce institute, near Johannesburg, South Africa, on July 5.

To Be Honored



MISS PETRA PINN, R. N. of New York will be honored at the annual meeting of the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses which convenes at Howard University, Washington, D. C. August 21-25 inclusisve. Miss Pinn will be presented with the Mary Mahoney Award for "years of continued voluntary service" to the Graduate Nurses Association and to the organization of hospital facilities for Negroes in the South.

Three Nurses at Reynolds Hospital Made Supervisors

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C. — Three of the graduate nurses at the Kate Bitting Reynolds Memorial Hospital have been given positions as supervisors in the institution.

Mrs. Mattie Bynum Conley of Meharry Medical College School of Nursing, has been appointed supervisor of the obstetrical department. Miss Edis Blackshear of Grady Hospital, Atlanta, Ga., supervisor of male medical and surgical department, and Miss Minnie L. Gore of St. Agnes Hospital, Raleigh, supervisor of female medical and surgical departments.

These positions were formerly held by white nurses. It is thought that other colored nurses will be placed as supervisors of other departments in the near future.

Winston-Salem N. C. Sentinel
April 23, 1939

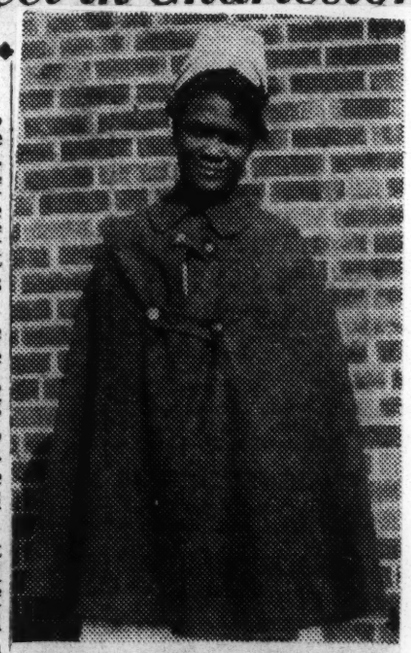
Miss Purdie Voted President Of Southern Negro Graduate Nurses at Meet in Charleston

By A. A. MAYFIELD

Miss Edna I. Purdie, R. N., instructor of nurses at the Kate Bitting Reynolds Memorial Hospital, was elected president of the Southern Regional Conference of the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses at Charleston, S. C., recently, it was learned.

The affair was given under the sponsorship of the Graduate Nurses Association of Charleston, S. C., in which the following nurses attended: Mrs. L. B. Hill, Mrs. A. L. Strickland, and Mrs. L. K. Brown, representatives of the public health department, and Miss Edna I, Purdie.

The session which was held last Friday at the McClannan Hospital and Central Baptist Church of Charleston, S. C., was attended by scores of members from an area including West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina. Miss Purdie succeeded Mrs. Florella Fordham, R. N., of Charleston, S. C.



Negro graduate nurses of the Southern Regional Conference in meeting recently elected Miss Edna I. Purdie of the Kate Bitting Reynolds Memorial Hospital, president.

Highly Praised

Speaking before the assembly on "Selection and Education of Student Nurses," the local nurse's address was regarded as the high light of the conference. She used as a basis for the above topic, the curriculum guide for the school of nursing published in 1937 and prepared by the committee on curriculum for nurses education which is under the direction of the National League of Nursing Education, New York city.

Miss Purdie discussed the various features of nursing including the definition of the term, selection of student nurses, admission requirements, educational background, and health of student nurses, comprehensive examination and intergraded examination for student nurses, graduation requirements, program of education, teaching program, methods of teaching, extra-curricular of students, staff educational program as carried out at the local Kate Bitting Reynolds Memorial Hospital nurses home.

She pointed out that next to the teaching profession, the nurses rank in numbers among members of the racial group. Other high lights of her speech included the goal of nursing education of today is better bedside nursing and care for the sick; a new emphasis on health needs and the teaching of health to both; an increased attendance on social education to cope with the needs of society, a greater opportunity for individual endeavor and individualizing of nursing care, emphasizing the changed functions of the nurse for tomorrow and the adequacy of discipline for student nursing."

"The selection and education of student nurses should be so arranged and guided in such a way that the schools of nursing will send back to society a professional nurse who will give the best type of nursing care and become a well-adjusted person in the community," the new southern regional head said

Journal and Guide - Norfolk, Va
3-25-39

Learn Nursing at New N. C. Hospital

The fourteen student nurses at the Kate Bitting Reynolds Hospital, Winston-Salem, N. C. are receiving excellent training in nursing service and nursing care. They are members of the first nursing class of the hospital and are doing commendable work. Reading from left to right, front row, Misses Alice Mebane, Mildred Holland, Elizabeth Earl, Hazel Miller, Vena Johnson, Louise Edrich, Sophronia Graham, Marie Hilton, and Edna I. Purdie, director of the school of nursing.

Second row: Misses Catherine Mitchel, Almera Yokly, Mary Staples, Dorothy Jones, Virginia Turner, and Alice Holmes.

Miss Edna I. Purdie, R. N., shown at right, is doing outstanding work as director of the student nurses at the hospital. Miss Purdie is a native of Chadbourn, N. C. and graduated from the St. Augustine High School in 1927. She studied for two years at the Virginia Union University and graduated from the St. Phillips Hospital School of Nursing. Miss Purdie received a General Education Board scholarship to study at Columbia University and graduated in 1937 with high honors.

This Clipping from
Wilmington N.C. News
April 27, 1939

NEGRO NURSES EXPRESS THANKS

Community Staff Is Appreciative Of Public Response To Appeal

Leaders of the successful campaign to raise $1,500 for the nurses home at the Community (colored) hospital expressed appreciation today to the public for its cooperation in behalf of the drive efforts.

The colored registered nurses association of the city issued today the following statement:

"We wish to thank the public at large for the interest you manifested from the beginning of our campaign to the end for a new nurses home. If it had not been for you, we never could have accomplished our goal. If at any time we can serve you call on us."

Rosa B. Smith, president, and M. Roper, secretary, of the association, wrote a letter to Lamont Smith, editor of The Star-News, as follows:

"We take this method to thank you and your co-workers for the most liberal way you gave to the public our closing affair which enabled us to reach our goal, a new nurses home. Again, we thank you from the depth of our hearts."

NURSES- 1939

SOUTH CAROLINA

Greenville, S. C. Piedmont
June 7, 1939

44 Negroes Are Registered Here

The "unusually large number" o 44 negroes secured certificates while the Greenville county books of registration were open Monday at the county courthouse, it was learned this afternoon from Mrs. Lucia D. King, chairman of the registration board.

Mrs. King said the registration of negroes surpassed any such in her long experience in registration.

Several previous openings of the registration books have been marked by unusually heavy registration of negroes, but Monday was believed the heaviest to date.

NURSES - 1939

TENNESSEE

Tells Nurses To Render Very Best Service

"If Negro nurses are to make the desired progress, they must be ever alert in rendering the very best service," was the keynote of an address delivered before the local nurses' organization by Attorney W. L. Porter, when their meeting was held at Green Clinic last week.

Having just returned from an extended trip through the middle west, Attorney Porter told of certain observations he made into hospital activities and referred to complaints arising among members of the medical profession due to lethargy among nurses of the racial group.

"Knoxville is fortunate in that a group of thoroughly efficient nurses are on the job at different posts throughout the city," Attorney Porter declared, "and it is necessary that all energy be directed in preserving this record by developing the highest degree of efficiency."

Miss Ethel Knight, city health nurse, in appropriate words, introduced the guest speaker, and the response was fittingly delivered by Miss Ruby Stone, superintendent of Beverly Hill's Negro unit, and president of the organization.

Following the business session, delicious refreshments were served by Miss Sarah Walker, hostess of the occasion.

Negro Nurses Dismissed At Texas Hospital

The Health Committee of the Chamber began an investigation this week to determine the cause of the dismissal of two Negro nurses from Parkland city-county Hospital. These nurses were employed early in the year as an experiment and it is felt that they were not given a fair trial. Investigation reveals that race friction between white and colored nurses resulting from the national ruling that undergraduates must stand at attention in the presence of graduate nurses was the beginning of the trouble. It was reported that failure of a fellow nurse to chart one particular severe case of illness contributed to the final dismissal. Plans are now under way to request the construction of a separate unit where Negro nurses and physicians may serve at Parkland without race friction, as done in many other Southern cities.

17 Finish Psychiatry Course at Petersburg

PETERSBURG, Va.—The post graduate class in psychiatry of the Central State Hospital, Petersburg, Va., held its commencement exercises Tuesday night, September 19, in the main auditorium of the hospital. 17 students finished the special course.

This class is the first to receive diplomas in post graduate work in the State of Virginia.

The commencement address was delivered by Dr. L. X. Kolipinski, assistant superintendent of the hospital. Prayer was offered by the Rev. S. A. Brown, pastor of the Gilfield Baptist Church, Petersburg, Va. Rev. Brown was also the principal speaker of the evening.

The programme also included a solo by Miss Annie May Davis, selections by the Male Chorus and a group of nurses, namely, Misses Willie C. Lemon, R. N., Ethelyn C. Charlton, R.N., Lottie C. Jones, R. N., Alease Jones, R.N., and H. Louise Harrison, R.N., accompanied at the piano by Miss Jane Bradford Price, R.N.

A reading "The Nurse" was given by Mrs. Estelle Powell Wilson, R.N.

Presentation of the diplomas was awarded by Dr. M. S. Brent, Superintendent of the Hospital, to the following nurses: Mrs. Janie Armistead Stout, R.N., Florence, Ala., John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital, Tuskegee Institute, Ala. Miss Jane Bradford Price, R.N., Battle Creek, Mich., John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.; Miss Erma Collins Brown, R.N., Staunton, Va., St. Phillip School of Nursing, Richmond; Miss Lucille U. Day, R. N., Hopkinsville, Ky., St. Phillip school of Nursing, Richmond. -- -- -- --

Miss Sarah Ann Green, R.N., Fort Motte, S. C., St. Agnes Hospital, Raleigh, N. C.; Miss Rosetta White, R.N., Norfolk, Va.; Miss Maude Howard Coleman, R.N. Birmingham, Ala., Hampton Training School. Hampton. Va.; Miss Hattie Louise Harrison, R.N., Richmond, Va., St. Phillip School of Nursing, Richmond; Miss Lottie Canona Jones, R.N., Maneto, N. C., St. Phillip School of Nursing, Richmond, Va.; Mrs. Estelle Powell Wilson, R.N., Amburg, Va., St. Phillip School of Nursing, Richmond; Miss Lillie Mae Wellington, R. N. Petersburg. St. Phillip School of Nursing, Richmond.

Miss Ethelyn C. Charlton, R. N. Roanoke, Sarah G. Jones Memorial Hospital, Richmond, Miss Ida J. Spicely, R. N. Blackstone, Dixie Hospital, Hampton,; Mrs. Mabel Thompson Meade, R.N., Richmond, St. Phillip School of Nursing, Richmond; Mrs. Selene Hackney Jeffries, R.N., Staunton; St. Phillip School of Nursing, Richmond, Miss Anne Bannister, R.N., Whitethrone Va., St. Phillip School of Nursing, Richmond; and Miss Norma Lwellyn Green, R.N., Elkins, W. Va., St. Phillip School of Nursing. Richmond.